# WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND POREVER, ONE AND

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE DRAFT.

The Hon. J. A. GILMORE, the present Republican Governor of New Hampshire, has just made an exposition to the people of that State which gives an inside view of the vexations, delays, and disappointments attending the enforcement of the conscription law.

It seems that many of the towns and cities i New Hampshire have furnished during the present war more than their full quots of men already called into the volunteer service of the United States, while others have furnished less, and hence the Legislature of the State, by a resolution approved July 10, 1863, requested Gov. Gilmore to bring this fact to the attention of the War Department, and, in case a draft was ordered in New Hampshire under the law of Congress, to make such arrangements as would secure "an apportionment of the men to be drafted among the towns and cities, so that, after such draft should be com pleted, the number of men heretofore furnished by, together with the number of men that might be drafted from, the several towns and cities should be in the proportion which the number of enrolled militia in the several towns and cities should bear to the whole enrolled militia of the State."

Accordingly, with that degree of promptitude which the conceived importance of the subject demanded, Gov. Gilmore, on the very day of the passage of these instructions, sent a copy of them to the Secretary of War, accompanied by a letter in which "the most palpable injustice" of any other policy than that indicated by the Legislature was sought to be enforced by argument and entreaty. In his letter to the Secretary Gov. Gilmore said :

"You will tonce perceive, my dear sir, the great diffi-culty of enforci. I he draft, so manifestly unjust as it would be, carried out as suggested. Our people would almost revolt at such an ou rage upon the plainest principles of justice and equality.
"What would be right, and what should be done, as it

seems to me, is, that instructions be issued to our provost marshals to take into consideration, in making the draft, the number of men already furnished by each town in the present war, and to make the draft in such a way as to qualize the number of men taken from each town for the

war, whether as volunteers or by draft.
"This is a matter which comes home to the feelings and sentiments of our people very strongly, and I beg of you, my dear sir, that you will not besitate at once to usue the orders necessary to secure to our citizens and towns that ion of public policy and natural equity, they are so clearly

On the next day four Republican members of Congress from New Hampshire, Messrs. Hale, Clark, Rollins, and Patterson, joined with his Excellency in endeavoring to impress upon Mr. Stanton the importance of the subject. They wrote: "If the Department will allow our State authorities to assign quotas to the towns in making up the number from the districts, the matter can be made satisfactory. We refer to papers forwarded to the Department by Gov. Gil-more and Major Mack."

After the lapse of three days, having heard nothing definite from the War Department, the Gov. ernor, in order that no effort might be spared to accomplish the desired result, dispatched Mr. W. G. Ordway, the chairman of the Republican Excentive State Committee of New Hampshire, as a special messenger to Washington, with a letter. under date of July 14, 1863, calling the "immediste attention" of Mr. Stanton to this matter as one of the "utmost importance."

And two days later the indefatigable Governor again called the attention of the Secretary to his application, remarking that compliance with the equitable plan suggested would not "delay the dreft a day." He added :

"This question is of immense importance to the peace ful execution of the draft in our State. Answer immedi

At last, on the 17th of July, the Governor reseived the following telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of War :

WASHINGTON, JULY 17, 1863. "The act of Assembly of your State only reached here to-day. The question presented in your telegram and letter has been carefully considered. It is absolutely impossible to make the apportionment by towns. The mere ques-tion of some days' delay is of no essential importance if the object could be accomplished, but it cannot. The ap-portionment of credit is made by Congressional districts, according to the act of Corgres. ... EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

" Gov. GILMORE In the face of such a decision the Governor ap

pears to have been struck with consternation, and immediately telegraphed to Mr. Stanton as fol-CONCORD, JULY 18, 1863

"Sir: I am in receipt of your despatch of yesterday. If to be made as you have decided, you must send the draft in enforce it. Will you not send the New a regiment to 1 Please answer by telegraph.

"J. A. GLMORE,

"Governor of New Hampshire.

" Hon. E. M. STANTO, V. Secretary of War."

But before this alarming communication reached the Secretary of War, he seems to have reconsidered the apparently hasty conclusion expressed in his despatch of the 17th, as appears by the following, of the same date, but which the Governor did not receive until the following day :

" WASHINGTON, JULY 17, 1863. "Washington, July 17, 1003.
"For mature consideration of the question presented by your communication and the resolution of the Legislature of the State, I have submitted them to the Solicitor of the War Department and Judge Advocate General. In the mean time proceedings will be stayed until their conclusion is arrived at, of which you will be notified. Any further views y u may offer will be carefully considered.
"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

And, peu ling this "mature consideration" of the proposition, Provost Marshal General Fry suspended the craft in New Hampshire.

Two days afterward, on the 19th of July, Col. Fry announc d to Gov. Gilmore the following determination, which the latter naturally supposed to be the result of the "mature consideration" promised to be given to the subject:

"If it shall be made to appear to the Provost Marshal General by the Governor of any State that particular towns to which quotas have been assigned have bereto fore actually furnished a surplus of men over their quotas, on order will be assued discharging from the service of the United States a number of men called into service by the present draft fix in raid towns equal to the surplus proved to have been fur nished heretofore. Towns will thus ge credis actually for their excess on former calls. The num ber of men thus discharged from the service will be added

Mr. Ordway, the agent of the Governor in Wash ington, wrote in like manner to assure the latter that such was the 'inal determination of the Pro-

vost Marshal General.

during which no intimation whatever emanated from the War Department that the assurances contained in Col. Fry's letter of July 19th, founded upon the "mature consideration" and supposed concurring decisions of the Secretary of War, the Provost Marshal General, and the Solicitor of the War Department, could not be held inviolate. And all the doubts and queries suggested by others, founded upon rumors that a similar policy had been repudiated elsewhere by the Government, were triumphantly answered by reference to the recorded promise contained in Col. Fry's letter of July 19th.

In the mean time the draft proceeded, with the emphatic assurance from the Governor and all others concerned in the enforcement of the draft that the excess of names thus drawn should be erased, and, in response to the numerous and repeated inquiries of town authorities and others concerning the manner in which the "apportionment of credit" was to be made and sllowed. general notice was issued by the Adjutant General of New Hampshire, and published in all the newspapers of the State, thus giving official confirmation of the assurance made by the Governor upon the faith of the Provost Marshal's letter of July 19th.

And while the draft was in progress Governor Gilmore wrote to the Secretary of War to inquire at what rate the towns in New Hampshire which had sent "three years' men" to the military service of the United States were to have credit for them, and received for reply from the Provost Marshal General in this city the instruction that, "in making up the number of men furnished from the States, the rule of the Adjutant General of the Army was to bring all to the standard of three years' men by considering that it required four nine months' men to make the unit of one

This preliminary question being settled, and still no intimation of a change of views or purpose being given by the War Department, the Governor proceeded to furnish the proof of the excess of men furnished by several towns, to the end that such excess might be deducted from the draft, agreeably to the letter of Col. Fry under date of the 19th of July "

No sooner had several applications of this sort reached the Provost Marshal General than he wrote to Governor Gilmore, under date of September 5, 1863, as follows:

"An earnest and faithful effort has been made to carry "An earnest and faithful effort has been made to carry out the plan, but the very effort has brought out so many difficulties and complications which I did not foresee, and developed so many obstacles which cannot be overcome, that I am at last compelled to abandon the idea. I wrote to Governor Andrew under the impression that the matter was one affecting only a limited section, and which could be quickly attended to, but it has so much increased that now, even if the claims of towns could all be adjusted and granted, it would almost neutralize the effects of the draft, and to raise men enough from the few towns which admit a deficiency would be impossible.

"While I thus frankly admit my inability to do what I

contemplated, and give my reasons for it, I can at least ask and hope for acquiescence in a decision which has become unavoidable. The previous action of towns and counties in excess show that they possess a patriotic sense of the necessity, the absolute necessity of pressing to a victorious conclusion the war—upon which we stand or

victorious conclusion the war—upon which we stand or fall as a nation—and of providing men and means for the purpose. I therefore rely upon their patriotism, their interest in a return of peace and prosperity, to abate a little their claims for previous generosity, and if drafted to assume cheerfully the honor which awaits them of being the winners of the last victory.

"No one appreciates more than I do the propriety of making and even insisting upon having due credit allowed for the services already rendered and the sacrifices already endured, but in attempting this it will not do to yield the great point of providing means of making a speedy termination of the war, and a thousand men now may save the necessity of calling for ten thousand in future. necessity of calling for ten thousand in future.

"It is proper for me to inform you also that the Secretary of War has decided that he has no authority urder

the laws of Congress to deduct the overplus of now ordered by draft from those towns."

This appropriement naturally took Gov. Gilmore greatly by surprise, and brought equal confusion to his promises and to the hopes of the people of New Hampshire. Still, not despairing of better results, and determined, as he says, "to do every thing that he could do, and all that he believed could be done, to satisfy the expectations which the people had entertained, and to obtain for them that mea sure of justice to which they were entitled," he, with advice of the Executive Council, caused all his correspondence with the War Department to be collected in regular chronological form, and, it held, it is certain that Mr. Dana has pronounced armed with it, proceeded to Washington, accompanied by Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Daniel Clark. Hon J. W. Patterson, Wm. L. Poster, land E. A. Straw, Esqs., hoping, as he adds, " for favorable

results through their influence and arguments."

In several interviews with the Secretary of War every argument and means of persuasion which these gentlemen and himself knew how to employ were exerted, the Governor assures the people, for the accomplishment of the object of their mission; but, he subjoins, while Mr. Stanton "freely admitted the justice and equity of our claims, and expressed his carnest desire to accede to our wishes. he declared that the provisions of the act of Congress were not sufficient to snable him to make the apportionment of credit in any other way than by civilization and christianity." To this effect Mr. Congressional districts; and that Mr. Fry's assurance to the contrary was not well considered, but was probably based upon the hope that the letter and purposes of the law might be satisfied by the way suggested by him-a hope which further exemination and consideration showed to be un-

founded." The Governor, therefore, very properly concludes his exposition with the following ples, invoking the indulgent consideration of the people of New Hampshire, as well in behalf of the War Department as of himself, in view of the difficulties attending the execution of a draft :

"Having thus endeavored to exculpate myself, on account of broken promises not rashly made, I have now another and higher motive for addressing yon: It is to ask you to exculpate the Administration; to ask you to accept its explanations; to recognise its immense labors, difficulties, trials, perplexities, and terrible responsibilities; and to resolve that, with heart and band, with purse and honor and life, you will stand by it in every effort to crush the rebellion; that you will abate not one jot of patriotism, or its practical fruits; that you will be patient, long-suffering, all-acrificing, all-hopeful, all-trusting; that you will labor for it, pray for it, live for it, and if need be, die for it—believing that, doing this for the Government that now is, you will do it likewise for your country that was and is and ever shall be dear beyond comparison, and precious beyond all price."

NATURALIZATION -It appears from the records of the Naturalization Bureau, in New York city, that very few foreigners have taken out their second papers this year.

A great diminution in the annual number of naturalized sitizens has been remarked since the beginning of the war.

THE NUMBER OF DESERTERS ARRESTED .- During that such was the inal determination of the Provoet Marshal General.

So the matter rested for more than a month,

So the matter rested for more than a month,

POLITICAL AND MORAL DISCRIMINATIONS. A meeting of citizens of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was held on the evening of the 5th instant for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for State officers made by the Republican Convention held at Worcester on the 24th ultimo. Among the distinguished speakers of the occasion was the Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., the Attorney of the United States District Court for the State of Massachusetts, who had been a member of the Convention which placed Governor Andrew in renomination and adopted certain resolutions (published in the Intelligencer of the 28th ultimo) as expressive of the political sentiments entertained by the Republican party of Massachusetts. In giving an account of what the Worcest

Convention did and said, Mr. Dana felicitated his fullow-citizens on the fact that, after completing its nominations, it had taken to the expression of opinions, and separated " without having done positive mischief." He adds that we may rejoice when any political convention in a time of civil war separates "without having presented some new cause or pretext for division, or placed some stumblingblock in the way of the dim-sighted or tender-footed, and given some cause for regret to the patri-

One would infer from this congratulation that Mr. Dana was entirely satisfied with the proseedings and the results of the late Convention which ssembled at Worcester and adopted the resolutions we have published. And yet it seems to us that in some remarks which he made at the Cambridge meeting, and which we reproduce elsewhere in to-day's Intelligencer, he has pronounced a criticism as able as it is timely upon certain declarations contained in the manifesto of the

It will be remembered that the Convention endorsed the President's "proclamation of emancipation" not only as "a measure of military necessity," designed as a means to the end of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, and therefore commensurate only with the necessities of war and terminating with them, but also declared that, "as a measure of security for the future peace and tranquillity of the reunited nation, it was indispensable and must be maintained inviolate; and as a guarantee to the world that our contest is for civilization and christianity it removes from us a reproach under which we labored, and, as we reverently believe, it assures us of the favor of Almighty God."

In another of its declarations the Convention assumed that the Union, as is pretended by the Southern secessionists, has been actually broken. and that the restoration of the national authority over the region in insurrection will be tantamount to a "re-union" of dissevered States. And in the work of "reconstructing" the fallen fabric of the so-called Seceded States, the Convention invokes the co-operation only of those "Unconditional Union men" who are in favor of establishing certain "conditions of re-union," among which the most important is specified to be "a reconstruction of their political and social fabric upon a free basis, compatible with the new order of things established by the decree of emancipation." this effect the Convention declared :

"When the time arrives for settlement, let it be made with the unconditional Union men of the South, who ald have any right to voice or vote upon the conditions of resympathy and support to all the men of the South who desire to reconstruct their political and social fabric upon a free basis, compatible with the new order of things es-

It is impossible, as we conceive, to express plainer terms the objects and views of the party denounced by Postmaster General Blair in his recent speech at Rockville. The resolutions, moreover, are so understood by the gentleman, Hon. G. S. Boutwell, who reported them to the Convention, and as he had a hand in the framing of them he would not be likely to misapprehend their pur-

But whether Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Dana be correct in the interpretation of the meaning which the Convention meant to convey by the language a most philosophical sentence of condemnation on the doctrine propounded by the adherents of the political policy to which Mr. Boutwell and others would seem anxious to commit the Administration and the party that raised it to power.

It is known that the confessors of the revolu tionary dogma which accepts secession and war as having abolished State lines, are fond of representing the struggle in which the country is engaged as one joined, not for the vindication of constitutional rights and the maintenance of national interests, but for the establishment of certain ideas; and hence, like the Convention at Worcester, they represent the proclamation of freedom " as guarantee to the world that our contest is for Whiting, in the very preface of his letter expounding the revolutionary theory, was careful to say :

However brilliant the success of our military opera tions has been, the country is encompassed by dangers.
Two wars are still waged between the citizens of the United States—a war of arms and a war of ideas Achievements in the field cannot much outstrip the victories of the forum."

Now, Mr. Dana, with that insight which belongs to the philosophic student of history and politics. s gifted to discern that this view of our struggle is, in point of morals, a solegism, and, in point of practical statesmanship, the index to a fatal policy. Under this head he says :

"Canning deprecated a War of Opinion. Burke stood aghast at the spectre of an armed Doctrine. In time of peace the pure doctrinaire is an annoyance. But in time of civil war, when all foundations are broken up, all interests in peril, and men's passions roused to fury—what can be more dangerous to let loose on the community than an ARMED DOCTRINAIRE! He theorizes with bayonets.

"Many any, and it is an alluring cry—let us have a high and holy cause for our war. Let us not fight for the sel-fish and ignoble cause of the integrity of the Empire, the Constitution, and the laws—let us fight for christianity and civilization."

This is the alluring cry of the Worcester Con-

rention. And the answer of Mr. Dana is as sound in religion as in politics when he rejoins by way of protest in the following words:

"This cannot, must not be. Our Saviour says that His kingdom is not to be enforced by the sword. The magistrate may bear the sword, the missionary must not. That which is most high and holy does not admit of the use of violence and the shedding of blood for its propagation." It is singular that at this age of the world, and in the present progress of humanity among christianized nations, there should be any necessity of

main of speculation or of practical life. And yet | we find many who are apparently so little acquainted with the genius of Christianity, and whose ideas respecting the appointed sphere of the civil ruler are so undefined, that they mingle the motives of the missionary with those of the magistrate, and, with the infatuation of sincere persecutors for opinion's sake, suppose that they are doing service to God and their country when they confound distinctions which lie at the very basis of moral and civil government. It is indeed most true that, by the ordinations of that Divine Providence which superintends the affairs of men, the plans and policies of States are often conducted to conclusions which the actors in them little foresee and little intend. Where man means to defend civil law, the Supreme Ruler may mean to prepare the way for the re moval of social evils and for the installment of His kingdom, but the Prince of Peace has nowhere commissioned His disciples to take the sword for the propagation of christianity or civilization. The civil ruler has indeed his sphere assigned to him as a "Minister of God," but it is as "a revenger to execute wrath upon him tha doeth evil." He is commissioned to deal with the overt acts of men in the figure of society-maintaining order and repressing violence. But he cannot step outside of this sphere, and undertake to wield carnal weapons in the name of spiritual forces, without doing violence to the latter, by bring-

#### EARL RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

ing reproach on the very essence of moral law.

We need not invite for the speech of Earl Rus SELL, as found in another part of to-day's paper, that attentive perusal which it is sure to receive from all our readers, as well because of the high official and personal source from which it emanates as of the importance of the topics which it discusses with so much simplicity and candor.

The chief interest which American readers wi find in the remarks of Earl Russell naturally attaches to that portion of his speech in which he treats on the relations that exist between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the delicate international questions raised by our civil war. It will not be denied by any that Earl Russell has discussed these delicate topics with frankness, and, notwithstanding the irritations that have been engendered by certain points of difference between the two Governments, and which have been fostered and intensified by certain assumed reflectors of public opinion on both sides, it is safe to say that this speech will do much to allay any sensibilities that may have been unduly roused by the collisions of popular sentiment or of public diplomacy between the two countries. Under the latter head every reader will be glad to learn that cordial understanding exists between the two Governments and between the organs through which they communicate with each other on subiects of international concern. To this effect the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs says :

"The Government of America discusses these matters very fairly with the English Government. Sometimes we think them quite in the wrong, and sometimes they say we are quite in the wrong; but we discuss them fairly, and with regard to the Secretary of State, I see no complaint to make. I think he weighs the disadvantages and difficulties of our situation in a very fair and equal balance."

And the opinion which Earl Russell express as to the preponderance of British public sentiment in favor of the National Government and of its adherents in the present struggle is equally explicit, and should equally be a cause of felicitation. when he says:

"We have as strong feelings for the good of mankind as any people can have, but we must maintain our own position; and my belief is that the people of what were the United States, whether they are called Federals or Confederates, will finally do us justice, and that they will observe, as indeed they cannot help observing, that in this free country, where there is so much discussion and so much difference of opinion, there are parties very considerable in number who sympathize with the Confederates, and there are other large masses, I believe superior in numbers, who sympathize with the Federals, but, whether sympathizing with the one or the other, we have all embraced in our hearts that sentiment of justice. all embraced in our hearts that sentiment of justice— justice we will do to others, justice we expect for our-selves."

# THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.

Our columns yesterday contained, under the head f "Telegraphic News and Gossip" from this city to the New York press, the announcement that a crisis would seem to have come in the Kansas-Missouri affair, or to be fully on its way. It is stated in a high quarter that Gov. Gamble has made a demand upon the Government here to maintain the laws and to preserve order in Missouri. bringing himself and his State within the provisions of the Constitution in such case made and provided." To this the writer added, " It is not easy to see how it will be possible for Mr. Lincoln to avoid acting in the direction in which he is urged, even if he were indisposed to do so."

We learn, on inquiry, that the intimation thus made relates to an official application made by Gov. Gamble, the lawful Chief Magistrate of Missouri. to the President of the United States, calling for the protection and support which the Constitution makes it the duty of the United States to give to every State which is threatened with domestic violence. The clause of the Constitution under this head is as follows:

"The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall pro-tect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive schen the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

As not only the peace and dignity of Missouri but even the stability of the regular civil Government of the State are threatened by the "domestic violence" of the revolutionary faction which has arrayed itself equally against the incumbents of the National and of the State authority in Missouri, it would seem that Gov. Gamble, following the precedent set by the lawful Governor of Rhode Island when, in like manner, the laws and order of that State were threatened with violence by the "Dorr faction," has made the application which the Constitution authorises him to make, if in his judgment the public safety and security of Misscuri demand the intervention of the Federal authority as a defence against actual or meditated

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO. BOSTON, OCT. 13. - The schooner Freeman, from 8 Domingo City September 16, at this port, brings intelligence that the St. Domingo rebellion is all over. When the vessel arrived at that port there was much excitement and there had been fighting at Port au Platte. The Span ish troops were finally completely successful. At the latte place the insurgents were put down and quiet had been enforcing such discriminations, either in the de. restored.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

#### THE LATE FIGHTS AND REFREAT.

An army correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Rappahannock Station on Sunday, states that Gen. Buford's division of cavalry crossed the Rapid-Ann river at Germania Ford on Saturday evening, and, following the river to Hunter's Ford, surprised the enemy in their fortifications and captured sixty of them. Gen. Buford occupied these works till Sunday morning, when he received orders to return, and recrossed the Rapid-Anni followed by a large force of Stuart's cavalry and some counted infantry, whom he gallantly fought, although greatly outnumbered, as he fell back through Stevensburg to Brandy Station, where he joined Kilpatrick's forces. Our whole cavalry command then slowly retired across the Rappahannock. This action was one of the most gallast and brilliant in the history of our cavalry. They were ordered to cover the retreat of the army, and in doing so they were obliged to fight every inch of the way from the Rapid-Ann to the Rappahannock, a distance of twenty miles. Other correspondents of the same paper give some of the details of these movements. We extract the fol lowing:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Sunday, October 11, 1863.
For some days past it has been evident that this arms would not long remain in the vicinity of Culpeper, and every one who knows any thing of our own and the rebel forces understood that it would be impossible for us to advance. Hence, the only question for Gen Meade to solve was how to get his immense trains and stores away

in safety... On Wednesday, the 7th instant, Gen. Meade receive on Wednesday, the 7th Instant, Och. Meade received information that led him to believe that an extensive rebel raid was contemplated upon his right and rear—information since verified. It was also ascertained that on Thursday night the rebel cavalry under Stuart, and infantry under Ewell, were crossing the Rapid-Ann in the vicinity of Robertson's river, and making towards Springville, via James City, and I presume it was this information which led to the strategy of the last two days.

Gen. Meade was fully apprized of the rebel strength, and knew that by making a demonstration on their right and centre he would compel them to abandon their enter prise in order to protect their lines of communication with Gordonaville and Richmond.

Consequently a strong force of cavalry, under Buford, appeared at daylight on Saturday at Germania Ford, ten miles below Raccoon Ford, while infantry and cavalry apmiles below Raccoon Ford, while infantry and cavalry appeared in force at the fords in the vicinity of Cedar Mountain. Kilpatrick was also sent out to the right to attract and engage the advance of the enemy at James City, ten miles southwest of Culpeper. It is said that Gen. Bu-ford crossed at Germania Ford.

On Friday night the First and Suth corps, who had

been encamped along the base of the Cedar Run Moun-tains and extending down to Raccoon Ford, built fires and advanced their lines to the river. They had previously been strengthened by two divisions, so that at the break of day on Saturday a most formidable array of Union soldier appeared, ready to cross the river at several points simul

Gen. Kilpatrick had also during Friday night moved to the right, and at daylight on Saturday morning engaged the enemy at James City. He was instructed not to bring on a general engagement, as the plan was to lure the rebels back to their right and centre by the demonstration in those quarters—a plan which would be thwarted by bringing on a general engagement upon our right. Co-sequently, after a half bour's skirmishing, he fell back in the direction of Culpeper, and took position near Bethel church, where a support of infantry was posted, and to which place they were followed by the rebeis. Here a part of our cavalry dismounted and deployed as infantry, and for a short time the fight was b isk indeed; but the rebel force proving too strong, or abiding by his orders K-loatrick fell still further toward the main body of the corps, posted two miles west of Culpeper. In this move ment a part of the One Hundred and Twentieth New York Volunteers was captured; but they d d not long remain prisoners, for, watching their opportunity, a brigade of our cavalry, of which the Fifth New York and Fifth Michigan were a part, dashed upon the guard having the captives in charge, and rescued all but some twelve or

The ruse of threatening to cross the river by the First and Sixth Corps had its desired effect. Immediately upon the discovery of our forces by the rebels, signals were displayed, calling upon the infantry to come back to check our advance. Accordingly Ewell recrossed the river dur-ing the forencen, and took up his line of march towards the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where they had a series of works, leaving only Stuart to demonstrate upon on

right north of the river.

This, then, was the position of the forces on Saturday night at dark, with every prospect of a bloody fight on the coming day. Buford was at Germania, the First and Sixth Corps ext nding from Raccoon Ford to Cedar iun; Kil-patrick, supported by the Second and Third Corps, to the west of Cuipeper, from three to four miles distant. Ewell had moved back from his position in the morning, and faced Newton and Sedgwick, while Stuart freeted French, Warren, and Kilpatrick in the vicinity of Bethel Church.

On Sunday morning at two o'clock our infantry force both at the Kapid-Ann and west of town, commenced moving toward the Rappahannock, their trains having all been lessanton to cover the retreat. Gregg had come up by forced marches during Saturday; so our cavalry for by no means insignificant. Our infantry all reached their present camping ground in excellent order during the day their pace accelerated a trifle perhaps by the sound of in the direction of the town they had left in the

But not so fortunate the cavalry; for they had a day of skirmishing by which to remember the inauguration of the second annual race over the Centreville course. After the infantry had all passed over Mountain run,

small stream just north of Cuipeper, and the roads had be-come cleared, Kilpatrick and Gregg took up their line of march, and, skirmighing the while, advanced in the direction the infantry had taken. Kilpatrick came up by the tion the infantry had taken. Klipatrick came up by the way of Culpeper, while Gregg took the road towards Sulphur Springs. I do not learn that Gregg met with any enemy on the line of his march; but Kilpatrick did, and in his encounters with them confirmed his old reputation for dash and daring.

Kilpatrick retreated slowly from Bethel in the morning Stuart's men showing themselves continually, and annoying him with their well directed fire; but he met them with "tender in kind," until he had crossed Mountain run, where the rebels cessed to trouble him. Here, at about twelve o'clock, he heard for the first time in the day heavy firing of artillery off to the eastward, in the direction of Germania Ford, and he knew that Buford was being hotly congaged. He immediately sent out scouls to open up communication with Buford and learnt that a junction was expected to be formed before night at Brandy Station, whither he bent his way, taking along his trains of ambu-lences leisurely, and not anticipa ing further molestation

But upon reaching the hill just south of Brandy he dis-covered that a division, at least, of the energy had slipped in between the rear of the infantry and his advance, and was strongly posted, waiting his coming. He halted but a moment, just long enough to take in the whole some, when he shouted—and the word was carried back along the line, not a poetic burst or a devotional exclamation, but one suited to the times and the feelings of the rough. brave men he commanded—" Boys, yonder are the cusees. Turning to the Michigan brigade, who led his advance

Turning to the Michigan brigade, who led his advance, and who glory not in euphonious appellatives, he called out, "Come on, you wolverines; now give them hell;" and, suiting his own action to his procept, he sprang to the head of his column and led such a charge as one does not see often, even in this age of valor.

Three regiments of rebels were drawn up by companies across the road, twelve platoons deep, flanked by a regiment on either side. It was upon this strongly posted force, directly at the centre, that our horsemen charged, while exposed upon the front and flank to a most murderous fire; but on they went, shouling, sabering, and trempwhile exposed upon the front and flank to a most murderous fire; but on they went, shouting, sabering, and trampling down the enemy with the fury of demons. To withstand such a charge was simply impossible, and the rebels
broke in confusion and scattered in all directions. When
once through the main body our forces turned, and with
shot and shell poured upon the retreating rebels a very demoralizing testimonial of their high regard for the tools of
this rebellion.

In this charge we lost a few in killed and wounded, and a few are missing; but we know also that the rebel sur-geons will have to use the trepanning and amputating in-struments, and will have to bury quite a number of their patients. Our own wounded are being brought in to-night, and are being sent to Washington per rail. HEADQUARTERS, OCT. 12-6 A. M.

The trains have all come in in safety, and in excellen order. Allpatrick and Butord have also arrived at the river, and are in line of battle. Our forces are now in position to contest the further advance of the enemy, who appear in force south of the river. I do not think a general engagement will take place to-day, but in this I may be IN THE FIELD, OCTOBER 12, 1863

The Army of the Potomac is again across the Rappa-hannock, and encamped to-night in this vicinity. Gen Buford received orders to advance at about no in to-day, (Monday,) and at two o'clock his division of cavalry was marching, for the tenth or twelfth time, over the old ground In half an hour after he crossed the river

old ground In half an hour after he crossed the river his gues were busily engaged in shelling the enemy's everally out of the woods. They were in small force, and fell back rapidly as our men pressed them. Before su set Buford had driven them eight miles toward Culpeper, being past the residence of John Minor Botts.

The infantry command of Major General Sedgwick followed closely upon the heels of Buford and occupied Brandy Station. That of Major General Warren followed next, and Gen. Sickles corps, unler command of Gen. French succeeded Warren. This immense body of troops crossed 1,158.

The state of the s

the Rappahannock in less than two hours. The "boys" are in the best of spirits, and march with the greatest celerity—say four miles an hour, carrying their equipments and eight days' rations.

What mean those marches and countermarches, effected with such wondrous rapidity, must be left for the present to conjecture. The easiest way to solve the problem is, perhaps, to name them strategy. The enemy certainly must be puzzled, if not outgeneralled. Our infantry has not been engaged at all within the past few days except in skirmishes along the picket lines. Our cavalry has done splendid fighting. Their services and that of the horse batteries attached to their comman is are of the most arduous character. Our losses during the last three days have been quite savere, especially in officers.

days have been quite severe, especially in officers.

Major Gen. Pleasanton was on the field in person with Kilpatrick's division, accompanied by the Sixth Regulars, commanded by Major R. M. Morris, as an escort. Among the many feats of prowess and gallantry that occurred on Sunday it is difficult to particularize Suffice it to say that there was not a single general officer or brigade com-mander on the field who did not lead several charges in person, while the officers and meo, all without exception exhibited the utmost gallantry, and straggling was nowher

to be seen.

The public should not get the idea that our forces were driven back on Sunday. They were simply obeying an order to "fall back" for some wise purpose, and no portion of our infantry was engaged.

#### GEN. GREGG'S FIGHT ON MONDAY.

By a train which arrived yesterday morning from Catlett's Station, bringing to this city some of the wounded officers and soldiers who were engaged in the fight of Monday, the Star has the following of that engagement:

On Monday morning two regiments—the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania—were sent forward to Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the First Maine were sent out towards Little Washington to reconnoiter. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Amoeville and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out, and crossed the river at Washington the river at Washington the surrounded of the river way out, and crossed the river at Washington the river at Washing enemy just beyond Amosvine and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out, and crossed the river at Wa-terloo Ford, about twelve miles above Sulphur Springs. About ten o'cleck on Monday morning the enemy ad-vanced on the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which

were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in their rear, when our cavalry, seeing that they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground, to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where Gregg, who led these regimen's in person, diamounted a portion of his men and sent them out as skirmishers, their here a having been sent back to Sulphur Springs.

After stubbornly contesting the ground for nearly two hours, they were ordered to full back slowly nearly two After stubbornly contesting the ground for nearly two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they

were doing so a heavy infantry force of the enemy was discovered on each flank, and at the same time three regi-ments of cavalry, having made a wide detour, attacked

At the stime the Ten'h New York was sent to the support of Gregg, and Reed's Battery (M, Second U. S. Artillery) opened on the rebel cavalry, but, owing to the short range of the guns, (brass Napoleons,) no serious damage was infacted on the enemy by them.

The 4th and 13th were now pressed severely in the front and our centre broken, and at the same time they

were attacked on each flank and in the rear. Our men cut their way through and escaped across the river with The 16th Pennsylvania was now dismounted and thrown out along the river banks as skirmishers, while the 8th was also dismounted, and ordered to support the battery,

which had only four short range guns, and the eneu

open d on us with some twenty pieces of artillery, but our troops gallantly held the ground for several hours, repulsing the charges of the enemy, and gradually fell back on the Fayetteville road, the enemy following, but keeping at a respectable distance.

Gen. Gregg had but two aids with him—Lieuts. Martin and Cutler—and both were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly. Lieut. Adams, 4th Penasylvania; Major Wilson, 8th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Kettler, 1st New Jersey; Major Ru-sell, 1st Maryland, were wounded;

and the loss of the second brigade it is thought will amount to about four hundred and fifty men in killed, wounded, and missing, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania regiments suffering most severely. he fought his men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the 4th and 13th fought their way out of a precarious ituation. He was at the head of his men in the thickes of the fight, and in several charges he took the lead.

During the engagement the rebels charged the battery and captured one of the guns, but the First New Jersey cavalry gallantly charged back and recaptured the piece, which was immediately turned on them with good effect.

### THE LATEST REPORTS.

According to repor's from the front our cavalry or Tuesday held the enemy in check. There was some skirmishing, though nothing serious is known to have occurred. In the evening there was heavy firing, which was renewed early yesterday morning. It is stated to have been in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. The encounters, mainly between cavalry and artillery, continued nearly all day, and terminated in quite a formidable engagement toward evening, in which the Con'elerates were repulsed. No particulars have yet been made public

# THE ATTACK ON THE IRONSIDES.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Admiral Datigree, in which he states that the Ironsides was not mjured in the slightest degree by the explosion of the torpedo exploded under her by the rebels. He says that the party who had the torpedo in charge were captured, together with their sailing orders, which furnish important in ormation. The statement in the New York papers that the Ironsides is to come North for repairs is entirely untrue.

> Correspondence of the Baltimore American. CHARLESTON HARBOR, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

On Monday night lost a daring but unsuccessful attempt
was made by the rebels to destroy the frigate New Ironwas made by the rebeis to destroy the frigate New Iron-sides, lying near Fort Moultrie, by a torpido. They em-ployed for the purpose a small and very swift steamer, eight shaped, and showing but a small portion above the water. She was manued by a crew of four persons, con-sisting of Lieut, Giassett, who was the commander of the party, an engineer named Toomba, a fireman named Scott, whose name is unknown at the present writing. She cluded the picket basts of our fleet by passing cl n to the shore of Su'livau's Island. She then made di rectly across the harbor, and came up to the vessel with out attracting any attention. She struck the Ironsides

out attracting any attention. She struck the Ironsides fairly amidships, exploding a torpedo, containing sixty pounds of rifle proder, at the moment of contact.

The rebel steamer was undoubtedly sunk, either by force of collision or our shot. Lieut. Glassett, her commander, jumped overboard and swam to a schooner. He and the fireman, Scott, are now prisoners on board the guard ship. Lieut. Glassett was formerly in our navy. He says that the explosion of the torpedo drove the steamer under until mater areas in her speaks in a nature of the firemans.

water ran in her smoke-pipe and put out her fires.

The torpedo was suspended to the bows of the rebel vessel so as to strike the Ironsides under the water. The explosion was severely felt on the Ironsides, but no material damage was done to her hull, engine, or armament. One man had his leg broken, and one of the bulkheads of the vessel was knocked down, which can be repaired here. The Ironsides was prepared for action by Captain Rewan immediately, and is as effective for offensive operations as ever. She is now regarded here as torpedo-proof. She opened fire with musketry on the rebel vessel, and in a lew minutes fired two of her larger guns. A musket fired from the rebel steamer dangerously wounded Acting En sign Charles Howard, of the Ironsides, who was officer of

There has been the usual firing during the past week, principally by the rebel batteries. Gen. Gillmore occasionally replies to the James Island batteries or throws a few shells into Fort Sumter. The signs are encouraging for an early renewal of active operations.

# A LEFTER FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN.

The following letter from Gen. McCLELLAN was res t a Democratic meeting held at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant. The report the proceedings of the meeting says that when the reading of it was concluded three hearty cheers were given for Gen. McClellan :

"ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863. "Capt. H. W. Crotzer-My Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th is received. I regret that it will be entirely out of my power to be present at Lewisburg on the lat of Octoper. Please convey to the gentlemen to whom I am indebted for the invitation my sincere thanks for their courtesy, and my heartfelt wishes that the result of their deliberations may do much towards the preservation our Constitution, the maintenance of the laws, and the restoration of our Union-the great objects which should now be the sim of every true lover of his country. W''l many thanks to yourself for the kind manner in which you have conveyed the invitation, I am, truly, yours,

"GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

INVALID PERSIONS .- During the month of September 1,374 invalid pensions were granted, and 250 applications rejected. The number of widows' pensions granted was